

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.



EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

FOR THE YEAR

1916.

BY

E. W. HOPE, M.D., D.Sc.,

LIVERPOOL:

1917

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E. W. HOPE, M.D., D.Sc.,

Medical Officer of Health, and Medical Officer to the Education Authority.

*(Presented to the Education Committee at its meeting on the
25th May, 1917).*

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CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER to the Education Authority for the Year ending 31st December, 1916.

In accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education, the Medical Officer begs to submit the Annual Report of the work of the School Medical Department for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The Committee sustained a heavy loss in October by the death in action of Lieut.-Col. A. Nimmo Walker, R.A.M.C., one of the Committee's Oculists. Lieut.-Col. Walker was one of the leading Ophthalmic surgeons of the City, and the Committee were fortunate in securing his services for the Eye Clinic when the Clinic was inaugurated in 1913.

During the year, owing to military necessities, several changes were made in the Medical Staff; one part-time officer received a Commission in the R.A.M.C., two whole-time officers were lent to the Port Sanitary and Hospitals Committee, whilst another whole-time officer resigned.

Fortunately it was found possible to replace most of these officers, so that at the end of the year the staff consisted of the equivalent of 9 whole-time officers instead of $9\frac{1}{2}$ at the end of 1915, and 10 at the end of 1914.

The examination of the Intermediate Group at the age of 8 had to be relinquished, but it was found possible to continue the routine examination of Entrants and Leavers.

Changes in the Clerical Staff owing to the calling up for Military Service of several members of the staff, also caused some difficulties, but temporary clerical assistance was obtained.

The year has, however, in the direction of treatment, been a year of progress, for a Clinic for the treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids was opened in the autumn, and has to some extent met a great need.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The estimated population of Liverpool in June, 1916, was 777,247; the average number of children on the rolls during the calendar year was 136,575, the average attendance being 118,788, or 87·0 per cent., as compared with 120,072, or 87·4 per cent. in 1915.

There were at the close of the year 163 Public Elementary Schools in the City, these numbers being the same as for 1915. Seven Council Schools are in use by the Military Authorities as Hospitals.

It has been found practicable to supply the usual figures relating to defects for the treatment of which the Education Committee has provided special facilities, but with regard to other defects the proportions have not been calculated. It may be mentioned that Circular 974 of the Board of Education was received too late for the new method of furnishing statistics suggested therein to be fully complied with.

The Medical Officers have at the routine inspections inspected 32,372 children, of whom 14,042 were entrants, 6,021 were intermediates, and 12,309 were leavers; but, in addition, 9,762 special cases presenting defects of various kinds were seen at the request of the Head Teachers, or after selection by the Medical Officers.

The percentages and figures throughout the report deal, except where otherwise stated, solely with the children seen at the routine inspections.

ORGANISATION AND SUPERVISION OF MEDICAL INSPECTION, &c.

School Nurses.

For the first part of the year the nurses supplied by the Liverpool Queen Victoria District Nursing Association continued to attend at the Clinics, and to visit certain of the schools with the object of promoting cleanliness. The Nursing Association found, however, that they were unable to continue this arrangement, and the nurses were replaced by nurses on the Sanitary Staff of the Health Committee, a procedure which has advantages in the direction of organisation, and in the prevention of overlapping.

The arrangements to the Garston and Woolton District Nursing Association have been continued, though for a considerable portion of the year the Woolton Nursing Association was unable to supply a nurse.

Female Assistants.

The Female Sanitary Inspectors, many of whom are nurses, have continued to assist the Medical Officers in the inspection of the schools. They also visit in connection with the following-up scheme the homes of neglected children, and of children suffering from medical defects other than those for which the Committee has provided Clinic treatment. They also attend at certain Clinics to assist the doctors and dentists, and visit the schools in the poorer districts with the object of promoting cleanliness.

Clothing and Footgear.

An improvement in the figures was recorded for the year in question. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind the difficulty now in obtaining suitable leather for boots, and many instances have come to light in which ill-health has been attributable to the bad condition of the boots.

The Committee might with advantage consider the question of officially encouraging the wearing of clogs during the war.

Cleanliness of Head and Body.

The figures for this year show that the rate of improvement in recent years has been kept up, but 35 per cent. of the girls inspected had numerous nits in the hair. Though this is nearly 10 per cent. below the figures for last year, constant supervision still remains necessary.

Defective Vision.

The following table shows, in percentages, the results of the routine testing of the Intermediates and Leavers. The figures show a slight improvement over those of previous years. 5·8 per cent. of the boys, and 8·5 per cent. of the girls, were noted as wearing spectacles at the time of examination:—

Table I.

	INTERMEDIATES.			LEAVERS.		
	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Good Vision	74·88	72·76	73·82	78·97	76·03	77·48
One Eye Defective	4·95	5·05	5·00	6·94	5·89	6·41
Both Eyes Defective	20·11	22·15	21·17	14·09	18·09	16·12

A large number of cases requiring some modification of the school work, on account of the defect of their eyesight, were referred to the Director of Education to inform the teachers concerned.

Special Defective Vision Classes.

The two classes held at the Birchfield Road Council School continue to meet an urgent need, though in a degree which is limited by the restricted accommodation of the classes, and by the difficulty of access of the school from some important districts of

the City. Up to the end of the year no steps had been taken towards increasing the number of classes for these children. This is a matter for regret, especially in view of the many urgent cases amongst the children on the rolls of Voluntary Schools for whom such classes are necessary.

During the year 19 children were admitted and 23 children left these classes; 6 of these for the ordinary schools, at Dr. Livsey's suggestion, and the remainder for some kind of employment approved of by him. Those admitted during the year have usually been between 7 and 10 years of age, an arrangement which will result in greater benefit to the children than in the case of those admitted when the classes were opened in 1914, the average age then being 12 years.

About two-thirds of the children are myopes, the majority of the remainder suffering from certain congenital defects, e.g., cataract, optic atrophy, albinism, etc.

The classes have been visited periodically by Dr. Livsey, who has made reports on the progress of the conditions of the eyes, and has advised the teachers with regard to the individual requirements of the children from the medical standpoint. Children who have been permitted to leave the class before the age of 16 have been followed up by the School Attendance Department, and quarterly reports as to the nature of their occupations have been referred to Dr. Livsey for consideration.

The classes have long passed the experimental stage, and have proved to be an important link in the educational chain of a large city. Their success is largely attributable to the keenness of the teachers associated with the classes, and to the fact that close co-operation exists between the teachers and scholars on the one hand, and the Committee's Medical and Inspectorial Staffs on the other.

At the end of the year there were 195 suitable cases awaiting admission to the classes, as compared with 172 at the end of 1915.

Tuberculosis.

During the year there was recorded a considerable diminution in all forms of Tuberculosis discovered at the routine examinations. Amongst the 32,000 children examined, only seven definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were reported, and eight doubtful cases, or .022 per cent. and .025 per cent. respectively, these being the final figures after the children had been examined by the Tuberculosis Officers or after re-examination by the School Medical Officers.

Among the special cases examined at the Schools 10 cases of phthisis, 11 of glandular tuberculosis, and one other form of tuberculosis were discovered. 118 doubtful or actual cases of tuberculosis were referred for further examination to the Tuberculosis Department, these figures being a decrease of 31 on the number referred in 1915.

The arrangements with regard to open air teaching remained the same as in the previous year.

Ringworm.

The number of new cases of scalp ringworm amongst school children reported to the Medical Officer during the year were 533, of which 107 turned out to be not cases of ringworm, the majority of these being alopecia areata. The figures shew a further decrease on the numbers reported in previous years.

Reported cases of ringworm of the body also shew a diminution, the numbers being 703, as compared with 842 in each of the two preceding years.

At the end of the year there were approximately 294 children, as compared with 327 at the end of 1915, away from school on account of ringworm of the scalp.

Of these outstanding cases 34 were less than three months in duration, 93 between three and six months, 55 between six and nine months, 32 between nine and twelve months, that is, 214 were

less than one year in duration. In 30 cases the disease had lasted for more than one year, but less than two years, and 5 had suffered for more than two years.

All cases reported as suffering from scalp ringworm are examined at various centres in the city as soon as possible by the School Medical Officers, and they are seen again from time to time in order to note progress and to re-admit into school as early as possible cases which are cured; cases re-admitted are kept under observation until the hair has grown again satisfactorily and until all danger of relapse of the disease has passed. During the year 77 visits were paid to these centres, and 1,849 examinations were made, 490 cured cases being re-admitted to school.

RINGWORM CLINIC.—The X-ray treatment of the disease has been continued at the North Corporation School Clinic, with satisfactory results.

The number of cases treated at the Clinic during the year was 129, including 17 cases carried over from the year 1915, and for which further exposures were required. Of the 112 cases in which treatment was commenced during 1916, 98 were cured before the end of the year, and another 3 immediately after the Christmas holidays, thus leaving 11 cases to be carried over to 1917.

Scabies.

The reported cases of this disease amongst school children, namely, 667 cases, was higher during the year than has been recorded since 1910, the figures for the three preceding years being 339, 512, and 555. The need for special facilities for treatment will require urgent attention after the war, as the disease frequently is not confined to the school children, but involves the whole household, and in many instances the cases keep getting re-infected and the disease is protracted for many months. Treatment of the whole household at special centres or in institutions is frequently necessary, but the accommodation seldom permits of this being done.

Exclusions from School.

During the year, 976 cases were excluded by the School Medical Officers during the course of their inspections owing to the following various defects:—Pediculosis, 217; communicable skin and eye conditions, 504; infectious diseases, 57; tuberculosis (all forms), 52; miscellaneous defects, 146.

Supervision of Absentees.

Arrangements are made for the examination at certain centres (Inspection Clinics), usually on Saturdays, of cases of ringworm and of children absent from school for long periods on medical grounds, and the following table indicates the types of cases and the results of the examinations. Some of the cases were examined at the special request of the School Attendance Department with a view to legal proceedings for non-attendance at school.

The following table gives the results of these examinations, which represent a very important section of the work of the School Medical Department. The totals are almost identical with those of the previous year:—

Table II.

Defect.	Re-admitted.	Not Re-admitted.	Total.
Ringworm of Scalp	572	1,227	1,799
Phthisis and supposed phthisis	52	123	175
Tuberculosis (other forms)	62	126	188
Other chest conditions	63	131	194
Scabies	19	40	59
Impetigo	35	46	81
Other skin conditions	59	36	95
External eye diseases	48	175	223
Anaemia and debility	91	135	226
Heart defects	23	49	72
Nervous diseases	48	86	134
Tonsils and adenoids	16	24	40
Other throat defects.....	—	3	3
Ear diseases	11	38	49
Injuries and deformities	7	10	17
Rickets	6	15	21
Mental defects	2	3	5
Rheumatism	8	17	25
Miscellaneous	27	57	84
No defect found	7	—	7
Totals	1,156	2,341	3,497

HOME CIRCUMSTANCES, &c.

Employment of Children.

The following summary shows how the cases referred by the School Medical Inspectors concerning illegal employment during the last two years have been dealt with by the Health Department:—

	1915.	1916.
Total number referred	222	152
Number complying with the Bye-laws when visited	83	65
Number where child had left when visited	17	11
Number not traced	6	2
Number referred to other Departments to deal with	4	1
Number of employers cautioned ...	102	45
Number of employers prosecuted ...	10	28
Number of convictions	10	28
Amount of fines and costs	£4 1 0	£12 17 0
Number of visits paid	724	518

Juvenile Smoking.

Reference to the evils of this habit has been made in several previous reports. Unfortunately, there is evidence of a considerable increase in its prevalence during the year; not only have the Medical Officers observed this at the schools, but smoking openly in the streets by boys of school age is much more freely indulged in. The habit is nearly as prevalent as it was before the passing of the Children Act, which for a time was a deterrent. The absence of any penal clause in that Act and diminished parental control during recent years are factors which have to be taken into consideration. From enquiry it would appear that school boys, who are also street-traders, are more frequently addicted to the habit than is the case with the other boys.

Late Hours.

Liverpool children, especially in the poorer neighbourhoods, do not as a rule obtain anything like sufficient sleep, and even to a late hour for years past it has been quite a common thing to see numbers of children playing about the streets. There is reason to believe that there was an increase during the summer in the number of children coming to school tired, owing to insufficient sleep; in many cases this was largely owing to the absence of the controlling influence of the fathers, who were serving with the Army.

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN CONCERNING WHOM
DIRECTIONS WERE GIVEN FOR THE
TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.**

This can best be seen by the following table of printed notices to parents relating to various defects discovered at the routine examinations, or amongst the special cases presented by the teachers.

Table III.

Defect.	First Notices.	Second Notices.	Third Notices.	Fourth and subsequent Notices.	Total.
Defective Vision	4,593	1,291	402	245	6,531
Defective Teeth { A	7,845	3,347	1,196	476	12,864
{ B	1,825	—	—	—	1,825
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	2,492	1,130	431	273	4,326
Mouth Breathing.....	1,606	451	184	108	2,349
Otorrhœa	434	104	48	26	612
Defective Hearing	158	36	13	6	213
Miscellaneous	4,058	493	111	39	4,701
Total	23,011	6,852	2,385	1,173	33,421

A = Cases referred by School Medical Officers. B = Cases referred by School Dentists.

The miscellaneous group includes 706 for various eye conditions, 380 of which were for blepharitis, and 158 for conjunctivitis, whilst in addition 2,374 notices were sent referring to glasses which required repairing, were unsuitable, or were not being worn; 404 were for anaemia, and 1,217 for other defects.

“FOLLOWING UP.”

Visits to the Homes.

The scheme for “Following Up” at the homes detailed in the Annual Report for 1914 has been attended with good results.

Briefly, the School Attendance Officers have visited the cases referred by the School Medical Officers as requiring treatment for defective vision, ringworm, and since August for tonsils and adenoids, as well as those cases referred by the School Dentists which required dental treatment, whilst the Female Health Visitors dealt with the majority of the remaining cases requiring medical treatment, a proportion of these latter cases being referred to certain School Care Committees, the Central Relief Society or the Invalid Children’s Association, or some other appropriate body. The best results have been obtained, as might have been anticipated, in connection with those defects for which the Committee have provided special facilities for treatment, the difficulties encountered in connection with the treatment of other defects, owing largely to the war, having proved very serious. Verminous and other children requiring following up on account of faulty home conditions are also visited by the Female Sanitary Staff. The following table gives a summary of the results of the reports of the Visitors engaged in following up in connection with the cases referred during the year and those carried over from the previous year:—

Table IV.

"Following-up" Agencies.	Carried over from previous year.	Referred during 1916.	Treated.	Referred back to School Medical Officer.	Left School, &c.	Total reported upon.	Cases still under observation at end of year.
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STAFF—							
Vision	1,895	6,362	4,787 (56.75%)	971 (11.75%)	1,077 (13.05%)	6,835	1,422
Dental	1,802	1,919	1,681 (45.02%)	1,457 (41.03%)	168 (4.50%)	3,306	415
Tonsils & Adenoids	—	1,763	504 (28.60%)	325 (18.43%)	160 (9.10%)	989	774
FEMALE SANITARY STAFF—							
General Neglect.....	2,088	8,864	8,335 (74.90%)	889 (8.12%)	231 (2.10%)	9,455	1,479
Medical defects	3,306	9,565	5,145 (40.0%)	4,627 (35.95%)	621 (4.80%)	10,393	2,478
OTHER AGENCIES—							
Medical defects	81	1,776	1,032 (55.57%)	533 (28.70%)	153 (8.23%)	1,718	139

Re-examinations at the Schools.

These are carried out by the School Medical Officers, who personally examine every child on the list of cases for supervision.

Over 45,000 re-examinations were made, relating to approximately 35,000 children, many of whom were seen on more than one occasion and a large number for two or more defects.

The following table gives approximately the numbers re-inspected at schools in connection with each defect. In addition to the numbers shewn in the table, 23,128 children with medical defects not sufficiently serious to require treatment were kept under observation, and of this number 16,563 were examined by the Medical Officers at the re-inspections. The figures in the table do not indicate the total number of children treated in the year, for many who had been treated were absent or had left the school, and others may have been treated subsequent to the re-inspection, but they give some indication of the proportion treated for each defect.

Table V.
Treatment of Defects of Children during 1916.

Condition.	Total No. of defects for which treatment was considered necessary.	No. of defects for which no report is available.	No. of defects treated.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.		No. OF DEFECTS NOT TREATED.		Percentage treated.
				Remedied.	Improved.	Improved naturally.	In statu quo.	
Neglect of cleanliness or clothing.....	7,821	2,535	3,996	2,892	1,014	—	1,350	73.9
Nutrition	333	93	177	57	120	—	63	73.7
Nose and throat	4,138	1,179	1,140	1,061	79	524	1,295	38.5
External eye diseases	593	158	301	234	67	51	83	69.2
Ear diseases	994	278	369	256	113	120	227	51.5
Teeth	11,411	3,417	3,924	2,363	1,561	759	3,311	49.1
Vision :— (a) Cases not previously treated..... (b) Cases previously treated, but glasses broken, not worn, or unsuitable	6,874 2,033	1,677 730	3,403 776	3,381 776	22 —	404 —	1,390 527	65.5 59.5
Other defects	2,556	712	1,097	469	628	95	652	59.5
Totals	36,753	10,779	15,093	11,489	3,604	1,953	8,928	58.0

TREATMENT.

Verminous and Filthy Children.

The only cleansing station available during the year was at Beacon Street, where 4,615 children were cleansed, 4,380 voluntarily and 235 compulsorily by the Staff. Towards the end of the year arrangements were put in hand by the Health Committee and Baths Committee jointly to make the necessary provision for cleansing children at the Mansfield Street Baths, but the installation had not been completed at the end of the year. Though this centre is more accessible from most parts of the city, it is hoped that later on other centres will be provided, the need being especially great at Old Swan, Toxteth, and Garston.

The following is a summary of the action taken under Section 35 of the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1913:—

Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	644
„ „ children cleansed by the staff	...	...	...	...	235
„ „ „ „ by parents	...	...	...	...	409
„ „ informations laid	...	...	...	...	26
„ „ convictions	...	...	...	...	24
Amount of fines	...	...	...	...	£5 5 6

Minor Ailments.

The two Clinics at North Corporation School and at Garston have continued to do excellent work, the variety of cases treated including impetigo, septic sores or cuts, abscesses, conjunctivitis, blepharitis, corneal ulcers, otorrhoea, ringworm of body, and a few cases of ringworm of scalp.

During the year, 1,622 cases were treated, the total attendances being 21,393, the average daily attendance at the North Corporation School Clinic being 45, and at Garston 38. This average includes the Saturday attendances, which were always small. One of the School Medical Officers attends at each Clinic twice weekly, whilst the Nurse attends daily.

Defective Vision.

The Committee's scheme of treatment has been continued during the year, 4,566 new cases being treated, 636 at the Clinics and 3,930 at the consulting rooms of the practitioners approved by the Committee, whilst 1,457 cases were re-examined at the Clinics.

The new cases shew a slight falling off, but there was an increase in the number of cases re-examined. The Clinic at Garston opened in the Autumn of 1915 has proved a great boon to that neighbourhood.

Teeth.

For the first half of the year there were only two part-time dentists at work instead of three; one of these two resigned in June, but the remaining dentist was fortunately able to undertake double duty. It was, therefore, possible to keep the two Clinics open, though not to their full capacity.

The dentists examined at the schools 2,366 children, of whom 540 did not require treatment. Of the 1,820 needing treatment, 1,351 applied for treatment at the Clinics and 1,173 were treated there, 623 of these being boys and 550 girls.

The treatment included the extraction of 2,838 temporary and 80 permanent teeth, the majority being extracted under gas; and the filling of 562 temporary teeth (350 with amalgam and 212 with cement fillings) and 113 permanent teeth (84 with amalgam and 29 with cement fillings).

Enlarged Tonsils or Adenoid Growths.

During the year the Committee further considered various schemes for the treatment of these defects, the matter having become urgent owing to the inability of the various hospitals to cope with the large number of children requiring treatment; the Committee eventually decided upon a scheme almost identical with the Birmingham scheme, which has proved such a success.

The North Dispensary, which is fairly easy of access from most parts of the city, was selected as the site of the Clinic, and several rooms were fitted up there for the purpose, but owing to labour difficulties the Clinic could not be opened until September. A dormitory with 12 beds was provided to allow of the children operated upon staying the night.

The staff consists of Dr. McDougall, operating surgeon, and Dr. Bennett Jones, anæsthetist (both temporarily appointed during the war), two nurses, and an assistant to help with the children, whilst the Resident Doctor, who is available during the night in case of emergency, sees the children in the evening and also examines the children before discharge the following morning. Operations take place twice weekly in the afternoons.

A charge is made to the parents varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s., according to income, but in the case of families where the income after deducting rent is less than 3s. per head, no charge is made. The average sum recovered from the parents for the treatment has been approximately 4s. 6d.

The Clinic has proved to be very popular, and many parents, when paying their contributions, have expressed their gratitude for the provision made for the children, especially with regard to the arrangements made for staying the night after operation.

Up to the end of the year, 224 cases had been operated upon.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of school cases reported during the year were:—Measles 7,686, whooping cough 1,524, and scarlet fever 1,195; as compared with 1,772, 2,020 and 1,684, respectively, for 1915.

There was a considerable outbreak of Measles in the spring and early summer, but the numbers reported are no doubt considerably greater than they otherwise would have been owing to the

fact that Measles became a notifiable disease, as from the beginning of 1916. The deaths from Measles were rather below the average.

During 1916, nine departments were closed for Measles.

E. W. HOPE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE

EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

14, SIR THOMAS STREET,

LIVERPOOL, *April*, 1917.

APPENDIX.

BOARD OF EDUCATION TABLES.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Number of Children Inspected, 1st January to 31st December, 1916.

TABLE I.—A "Code" Groups.

Age.	ENTRANTS.					INTER-MEDIATES.	LEAVERS					GRAND TOTAL.	
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.		TOTAL.	12	13	14	Other Ages.		TOTAL.
Boys ..	2	491	4,238	1,786	603	7,120	2,933	4,882	1,112	27	44	6,065	16,118
Girls ..	56	469	3,982	1,833	582	6,922	3,088	5,080	1,115	19	30	6,244	16,254
Totals	58	960	8,220	3,619	1,185	14,042	6,021	9,962	2,227	46	74	12,309	32,372

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

TABLE II. Shewing the Physical Condition of Children Inspected.

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.		INTERMEDIATES.		LEAVERS.		TOTAL.	
	Total.	%	Total.	%	Total.	%	Total.	%
TOTAL INSPECTED	14,023	—	5,968	—	12,147	—	32,138	—
CLOTHING—								
Satisfactory	13,288	94·76	5,561	93·18	11,301	93·04	30,150	93·81
Unsatisfactory	735	5·24	407	6·82	846	6·96	1,988	6·19
FOOTGEAR—								
Satisfactory	8,992	64·12	3,199	53·60	6,950	57·22	19,141	59·56
Unsatisfactory	5,031	35·88	2,769	46·40	5,197	42·78	12,997	40·44
CLEANLINESS OF HEAD—								
Clean	10,037	71·58	3,612	60·52	7,929	65·28	21,578	67·14
Nits	3,986	28·42	2,356	39·48	4,218	34·72	10,560	32·86
Pediculi.....	339	2·42	183	3·06	257	2·12	779	2·42
CLEANLINESS OF BODY—								
Clean	12,439	88·70	4,782	80·13	9,836	80·97	27,057	84·19
Dirty	1,403	10·0	1,079	18·08	2,069	17·03	4,551	14·16
Pediculi present	207	1·48	163	2·73	379	3·12	749	2·33

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.		INTERMEDIATES.		LEAVERS.		TOTAL.	
	Total.	%	Total.	%	Total.	%	Total.	%
TOTAL INSPECTED	14,042	—	5,949	—	12,173	—	32,164	—
NOSE AND THROAT—								
No defect	11,207	79·81	4,818	80·99	10,064	82·67	26,089	81·11
Mouth breathing	941	6·70	410	6·89	571	4·68	1,922	5·97
Tonsils, slight	1,747	12·37	725	12·18	1,213	9·14	3,685	11·45
Tonsils, marked	472	3·36	156	2·62	429	3·50	1,057	3·28
Adenoids, slight	474	3·38	191	3·21	259	2·12	924	2·87
Adenoids, marked	31	·23	13	·21	28	·23	72	·22
Tonsils and Adenoids	417	2·97	176	2·95	316	2·60	909	2·83
SKIN—								
No disease	13 904	99·02	5,919	99·49	12 119	99·55	31 942	99·31
Ringworm (body)	10	·07	2	·03	2	·02	14	·04
Ringworm (head)	4	·03	1	·01	1	·01	6	·02
Impetigo	65	·46	15	·25	27	·22	107	·33
Scabies	17	·12	6	·11	7	·06	30	·09
Other disease	42	·30	6	·11	17	·14	65	·21
TUBERCULOSIS—								
Pulmonary	—	—	1	·017	6	·05	7	·022
„ Suspected	2	·01	5	·08	1	·008	8	·025
Glandular	5	·035	1	·016	3	·025	9	·028
Bones and joints	—	—	—	—	1	·008	1	·003
Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—Continued.
Defective Vision.

	INTERMEDIATES.				LEAVERS.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
NORMAL VISION— 6/6	8 40	784	1624	29.56	2575	2397	4972	42.70	3415	3181	6596	38.43
VISION— Less than 6/6, but not less than 6/9 in one or both eyes	1015	1051	2066	37.61	1560	1727	3287	28.16	2575	2778	5353	31.28
Less than 6/9 in one or both eyes (i.e., 6/12 or less and requiring treat- ment)	849	954	1803	32.82	1596	1817	3413	29.24	2445	2771	5216	30.40
SQUINT—	52	47	99	1.62	72	49	121	1.03	124	96	220	1.28

